

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 31, 1909.

## GUARD THE CHILDREN.

One of the subjects of paramount importance treated at the recent state teachers' convention was that of juvenile court work. This branch of jurisprudence has passed the experimental stage and has come to be recognized as one of the necessary adjuncts of a community in the matter of the education of the young. The juvenile court is a help and not a hindrance, in the cause of education, and often the wayward ones are through the agency of those courts, being back into the right path before going irretrievable lengths in sin.

The teachers devoted a whole session to the consideration of juvenile court work. Papers had been prepared for the occasion by Judge Alexander McMaster, judge of the juvenile court of Salt Lake, and by E. G. Gowans, superintendent of the state industrial school at Ogden, assisted by E. J. Milne, chief clerk of the same institution.

Judge McMaster's address covered the scope of juvenile court work in a comprehensive manner. His subject was "The evolution of the juvenile court." In the course of his remarks, Judge McMaster said that he felt that no better set of men or women can be found on earth than the public school teachers of Utah, and they had shown more love and devotion to their students, more patriotism and good sound sense in handling the children placed under their care than do many of the parents themselves.

One point was emphasized by the Judge. He claimed that among the delinquencies of boys and girls coming before the court, especially for immorality, the larger portion are from those about leaving the grades, on entering upon the high school course. "And this causes me to believe," said Judge McMaster, "that with all the vigilance, with all the kindness, and firmness, and wisdom of the teachers, perhaps through delicacy or other causes, the absolute necessity of virtue is not urged with as much force and persistency as it should be."

"I do not believe," he said, "that there is an immoral man or woman among our public school teachers. If there is there should not be. The people have a right to demand of those to whom is trusted the sacred duty of forming the habits and directing the minds of the young the cleanest and most exemplary lives. Among them is no room for the dishonest, the base, the impure."

"And let me impress on you," he continued, "this morning the supreme necessity of seeing to it that no boy and no girl ever passes the threshold of your eighth grade schools without having been converted to the necessity of being honest, loyal and true. Above all, never let them pass from your jurisdiction without having burned into their very souls the sacred truth that there is a priceless jewel of more value to them than gold and silver, than the riches and honors of the world, yea even than life itself."

These are timely words. Salt Lake, under "American" rule, has more temptations to impurity than ever before in its history. Parents and teachers should unite in guarding the children, as far as possible, against the allurements of the streets and the dens of iniquity that are fostered and tolerated as "agencies of liberty."

## POPULAR RULE NO MORE.

The citizens of Salt Lake ought to make a note of the fact that the so-called American members of the council came together on Monday afternoon and, as reported in their organ on Wednesday, agreed to make W. Mont Perry president of the municipal government for the next term. According to the same report Perry is to select the chairman of the various standing committees and submit his selections to the "American" councilmen for approval. Apparently, there are no other councilmen.

The citizens should make a note of this. For it proves the absolute despotism of the falsely so-called American regime. The "American" councilmen represent only half of the voters, if not counted. The other councilmen represent the other half of the bona fide voters and tax-payers. And yet the "American" councilmen deliberately exclude their colleagues from any voice in the appointment of the president and chairman of committees. The "American" councilmen simply meet and make up the list, and the meeting of the City Council is but a pro forma affair. Half of the voters are excluded from all participation in the make-up of the government for the maintenance of which they are taxed exorbitantly. It is necessary to contemplate this in order to understand what "American" government, according to the ideas of local patriots, means.

The report does not state that the so-called American caucus was dominated by the party bosses who are, practically, self-appointed, but that is, no doubt, a fact. The appointment of the president of the council and the committee chairmen is, in fact, the secret work of the boss who rules the party. The caucus and the council meeting are but pretenses. They are the coat of whitewash upon the sepulcher. They are formalities by the observation of which it is hoped to preserve the appearance of self-government after the essence of it has been

destroyed. And this principle, we have no doubt, will be carried out in everything. Half of the voters of Salt Lake will have no voice in its affairs. Popular rule has been dethroned. The majority of the councilmen are but the tools of a clique.

Mont Perry, of course, has the enthusiastic support of the "American" organ, though what he has done in the past, as a councilman, to merit the approbation of the people, does not appear. He took an active part in the campaign for fastening another debt of \$600,000 upon the City. He shares with the other councilmen of his party, the responsibility for the expenditures of a million dollars borrowed during the Morris administration. And this is worth while recalling.

Previous to the special election Jan. 3, 1905, a committee of citizens issued an "Address to the Property Taxpayers of Salt Lake City." In which they stated the reasons why a bond issue of \$1,000,000 should be voted for at that time. They promised that there would be no increase of taxation and they made a specific statement as to how the money was to be expended. The Council, by resolution approved Dec. 14, 1904, adopted this address "as the plan for the proposed water increase," and authorized the Mayor to have it published and "placed in every home and business house in this City." It was regarded as a pledge to the voters as to how the bond issue asked for would be spent. We find the name of W. Mont Perry among the signatures under that address.

Was that pledge kept by the "American" council? Let the reader judge. In the address it was stated that \$250,000 would be needed for the construction of a conduit from Cottonwood to Parley's. The citizens, by their vote, authorized this improvement at the figure given. The contract, however, was let for a considerably smaller sum—something like \$223,000, we believe. But the "American" council, in the course of time, told the people that they paid \$442,635.93, instead of the \$250,000 the tax-payers authorized them to spend. The tax-payers were at the same time appealed to for \$200,000 to be spent on development at Utah Lake. The money was voted as asked for. But not a cent more than \$8,913.25 of this money was spent for the purpose for which it was authorized by the vote of the tax-payers. The sum of \$100,000 was asked for, for improvement of the distribution system. That request was granted by the tax-payers. But it appears that \$221,304.70 was spent instead of \$100,000. For repairs on the City canal \$20,000 was asked, and granted. The sum of \$31,763.19, it is said, was spent on this account.

That is the way the "American" council kept the pledges entered into by its predecessor. And Mr. Perry had something to do with the Address to the tax-payers. Did he remember that Address when he became a member of the "American" council? Or when he helped to mortgage the people's property for another \$600,000? Let the echo give its mocking answer.

## IS TEACHING A PROFESSION?

The action of the State teachers in electing a practicing attorney as president of their honorable association is a curd comment upon the arguments delivered at the present session to prove that teaching is a profession.

It is some explanation of such a step that the person thus chosen, Mr. Thomas, is an efficient school board member of high personal qualities and zealous for the good treatment of teachers. Yet this fact fails to mask the light which the election of a man of another profession sheds upon the estimation in which the majority appear to hold the calling of the teacher.

We have never known of the medical society, for example, to elect a teacher as its chief executive; or of the bar association to select a railroad man to preside over its chief functions; or of a society of engineers to choose even a man of such standing as a minister to direct its official activity. In the selection of the official head of their large and influential organization for the ensuing term, the teachers have evidently either set a new standard of generosity and broad-mindedness, or have discerned a lack of proper qualifications among those of their own calling.

The public has heard a good deal to the effect that honor is one of the things that in some degree compensates the meager salaries of teachers. Most people are therefore unprepared for the magnanimity, or oversight, which surrenders the highest professional honor that the teachers can bestow to a follower of another vocation. And while we admire both the talents and the personality of the incumbent chosen, we fear the new departure will be regarded by many as retrogression on the part of the truly efficient body of teachers of which this State is justly proud.

## BELGIUM.

Belgium, so prominent lately in the news dispatches, is one of the young monarchies of Europe. In 1815 Holland and Belgium were united, but this union did not last. In 1830 the country revolted, drove away the Dutch army and officials and called together a national assembly. The next year this body drew up a constitution and elected Leopold of Coburg king. England and France took Belgium under their protecting care, and the country was lost to Holland.

According to the constitution the king acts only through his ministers who are responsible to the parliament and resign when not in harmony with the majority. The parliament consists of two elective houses. Part of the members of the upper house, however, are elected by local councils and the rest must own a large amount of property. The country has had a long and bitter fight for the franchise. At times a clash between the laborers and militia has seemed imminent. In 1893 a law was adopted giving every man a vote. But two votes were given to a man over 25 years of age, if he possessed a certain amount of wealth, or if he had a family. Three votes were to be cast by men possessing certain educational qualifications and by those holding certain offices. In 1899 the law was modified for the purpose of admitting the minority to representation

in the government, but there is great unrest among the people.

The Congo State is practically the creation of the late king, Leopold II. It was at his suggestion that the Congo International Association was organized for the ostensible purpose of exploring Central Africa and making an end of the slave trade. Stanley entered the service of Leopold and headed the expedition of the association. But disputes soon arose as to boundaries, or spheres of influence, and Bismarck suggested an international congress at Berlin. This was held in 1884. It is notable in the annals of history as the first European congress at which the United States was recognized. This congress accepted the existence of the Congo State as a fact and recognized the sovereignty of the Congo Association on condition that the open-door policy should be maintained. The Congo Free State is now transferred to Belgium in so far as that country has acquired the right to annex it whenever it deems the time opportune.

There are about 30,000,000 people in the Congo State, scattered over an area of a million square miles. Belgium in Europe has about six and a half million inhabitants. Some French politicians, we understand, are looking forward to the annexation of the country and they are said to have the support of a strong party in Belgium. The addition of that country, including the Congo Free State, would be considerable of an achievement. But the annexation of Belgium by France would probably mean the absorption of Holland by Germany, and radical changes elsewhere on the map of Europe.

Hail 1910! Vale 1909!

The January thaw will be welcome.

Don't even cast your false pearls before swine.

He who says that he cannot be fooled, fools himself.

What is to be the ultimate fate of the phosphate lands?

Coal is quite scarce and what trade there is is quite slack.

There are more pet aversions than any other kind of pets.

Dealing with stock brokers is the royal road to going broke.

Is there any silver lining to the cloud that hangs over Dr. Cook?

Tomorrow everybody will resolve and re-resolve, then die the same.

If time is money how much more so is overtime at time and a half.

## NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE GREAT POLITICIAN WHO RELIED ON HIS INTUITIONS.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Dr. Edwards' notebook, and either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, gathered from the men who made the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions to the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all its own.

I know that many persons who knew Samuel J. Tilden well were accustomed to look upon him as one of the most sagacious and cold blooded politicians that the country has ever produced. But because of a confidence that he imposed in me shortly after his return from Europe in the early autumn of 1877, I have always looked upon Mr. Tilden as a great politician who followed in great measure the lead of his intuitions.

Immediately after the electoral commission had decided in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes for president, Mr. Tilden set sail for Europe, where he spent the summer. On the afternoon of his return home, I called upon Gov. Tilden, bearing an important message from Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, and an intimate friend.

After he had given me a very courteous but very dignified greeting, the governor asked a servant to draw two chairs in front of the open fireplace, in which a cannon coal fire was burning, for the day was a little chilly. Seating himself, Mr. Tilden removed his slippers and stretched out his feet towards the fire, so that he might warm them before the glowing coals. I noticed that he wore old-fashioned, home-knitted woolen stockings, made of gray yarn.

I drew my chair close to his and then, in almost whispered tones and putting his lips close to my ear—although I saw that one within hearing—began to question me after having acknowledged the message which I brought him from Mr. Dana. "I have been away since early April—nearly six months," he said. "I have only learned in the most incidental way what events of interest have happened in the country since that time. You have been here and you must inform me on some things. Is there anything of interest at Washington, or in this state?"

Instantly there came into my mind the events of the New York state Republican convention, which had been held at Rochester a few days earlier, and desolation. He suffers hardships as real as the actual discovery of the pole might have entailed. He spends a winter in the edge of the polar night, battling with cold, hunger and the loneliness that often drives men mad. Just wreck of a man that Whitney met near Etah. Would it be strange if a man so trained and so envied should come to believe himself the polar conqueror? His vague narrative, his carefree happiness when greeted home, his neglect to manufacture "proofs" for the Danes, are consistent with such a supposition. The only other theory is that Cook, a man who highly values the world's good opinion, deliberately entered upon a clumsy fraud and, for the dirty money, advanced claims whose failure he must have known would not leave him in any civilized land a refugee under his own name he could be secure from ridicule and threat. We shall not quarrel with any of Dr. Cook's friends who, caught between these harsh alternatives, prefer now to believe that his vague narrative, the long list of men who have fallen prey to hallucinations of their own greatness.

The secret service men do not always know the secret of success.

Good intentions not carried out are much better than no intentions at all.

The striking shirtwaist makers are showing a stiff, staid front.

The bargain sale is as attractive to most people as a fairy story is to a child.

The "man higher up" in the sugar frauds remains beyond the reach of the law.

When Zelaya calls himself "titular president," one naturally asks, what's in a name?

If the street car lines are converted into freight lines the citizens will pay the freight.

Who would not exchange his many years and experience for youth and its inexperience?

"Mr. Knox is not my judge," says Zelaya. But he may be his executioner. Who knows?

"Doeds, not words, the Taft policy," says a morning contemporary. Quit claim or warranty?

The President has begun writing special messages. If not careful, it is a habit that grows, and grows rapidly. The old year will go out on time whether or not you sit up to watch it go; presumably it will, for it always has.

And during the joyous Christmas season have you done unto others as you would that they should do unto you?

Great as is the automobile still in the merry winter time there is nothing quite equal to the old-fashioned bobbed with plenty of buffalo robes and a spanking good team.

The president of Northwestern university says that the American people are musical barbarians. Now let him run the whole gamut of abuse of the American people.

Mayor-elect Gaynor's wife has declared for woman suffrage. The gains now being made to the good cause are many and most notable. There can't be too many.

According to Tom Mackey, of the Volunteers, there are a number of idle men in Salt Lake who do not know where to get a meal on New Year's day. Who is responsible? When work is plentiful the Tribune claims the credit for the "American" party, and the dupes applaud.

belated threat to hold a similar exhibition to interfere with plans already well under way. As the Union phrases it: "There will be only one canal exposition on the Pacific coast, and it will be held at San Diego." That's the sort of talk we want to hear. To equivocate or suggest compromise would be to invite defeat. Let San Francisco do the compromising, and let the result be the prompt surrender of the northern city's claim to recognition in the exposition controversy.

## JUST FOR FUN

Left at the Post.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, was in New Orleans before President Taft got there, looking over the arrangements made for the reception of the President.

He attended a committee meeting. It was called for 10 a. m. sharp. A creole, who was a member, came hurrying in all out of breath at 10:50. He took off his high hat, wiped his moist brow and said: "Gentlemen, I hope you will excuse me. I would have been here at 10 o'clock only I did not start."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

The Servant Problem Again.

"Did you hear that Mrs. Skiddoo caught her husband flirting with that pretty cook she engaged a month ago?"

"Is it possible?"  
"It is, indeed. She was terribly upset by it."  
"I should imagine she would be. Did she send the cook away?"  
"Why, no. She has sent her husband away."—Judge's Library.

The Novice.

Old Lawyer (to young partner)—Did you draw up old moneybags' will?  
Young Partner—Yes, sir, and so tight that all the relatives in the world cannot break it.  
Old Lawyer (with some disgust) The next time there is a will to be drawn up I'll do it myself.—New York Sun.

A Repeater.

Beulah—When he kissed me last night I asked him to tell no one.  
Beulah—And did he?  
Beulah—Why it wasn't two minutes before he repeated it!—Yonkers Statesman.

Would Surprise Him All Right.

First Girl—I want to give my fiancé a surprise for a birthday present. Can't you suggest something?  
Second Girl—Well, you might tell him your age.—New York Herald.

She Had Traveled.

Miss Smart—Have you ever been through algebra?  
Miss Tatt—Yes, but it was in the night, and I didn't see much of the place.—Independent.

Of Course.

Elsie—So Madge married that old millionaire.  
Ethel—Oh, yes, rice, old shoes and insinuations.—Boston Transcript.

## Salt Lake Theatre

TONIGHT.

Matinee New Year's Day  
FRITZI SCHEFF  
Mr. Charles Dillingham's Musical Production.

## THE PRIMA DONNA

By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.  
Prices—50c to \$2.00. Seats now selling.

Both Phones 2549.

## Orpheum

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE  
MATINEES TODAY 2:15  
EVERY EVENING 8:15

"Our Boys in Blue"—McConnell & Simpson—Bobby Pandur & Brother—Potter Hartwell Trio—Gross & Josephine—The Sunshiny Trio—Constant Amigos—Orpheum Motion Pictures—Orpheum Orchestra.  
Matinee Prices—15c, 25c, 50c.  
Night prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

## COLONIAL

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The Artistic Comedienne.  
ROSE MELLVILLE.  
In  
SIS HOPKINS  
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
Matinee Saturday. All seats reserved. 25c, 50c.

Next Week—"A GIRL AT THE HELM."

## THE SHUBERT

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.  
ALL WEEK; MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.  
Alfred Swenson and Miss Lortie Palmer

## The Vagabond King

A Good Play Well Presented.  
PRICES—Evenings, 25c, to \$1; matinees, 25c and 50c.  
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Salt Lake's Most Popular Playhouse.  
Thursday, Friday, Saturday  
Matinee and Night

Robt. T. Hazlett and an Excellent Company Present the Popular Drama

## "A LIFE FOR A LIFE"

Prices—Evening 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c. Matinee Sat. 25c and 50c.

Next Attraction.

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## BUNGALOW

8 DAYS STARTING JAN. 1ST.  
WILLARD MACK, MAUDE LEONE & ASSOCIATE PLAYERS

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MATINEES WED. AND SAT.  
Eve. Prices—75c, 50c, 35c, 25c. Matinees—50c, 25c.

Next Week

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Mrs. E. N. Davis, 523 E. 4th South, City.  
John Halverson, 736 So. 3rd East, City.  
Meldrum & Gunn, 394 So. West Temple, City.  
John Ellason, Jr., 354 E. 2nd South, City.  
Himes Mercantile Co., 55-60 P. O. Place, City.  
Bailey & Sons, 63 E. 2nd South, City.  
I. H. Cook, Goldfield, Nev.  
J. S. Arbuckle, Wood's Cross, Utah.  
Dr. L. W. Snow, Templeton Bldg., City.  
Hedgeman & Thompson, Eureka, Utah.  
E. J. Lehman, Laramie, Wyo.  
Wm. Turner, 110 E. 16th South, City.  
Dr. C. M. Benedict, 64 1st Ave., City.  
Siegel Clothing, Main St., City.  
J. G. Giles, Garfield, Utah.  
McConaughy Lumber Co., So. State St., City.  
Geo. Edwards, 531 So. 1st West, City.  
Henry Wolfe, 1023 So. 9th East, City.  
Hemley & Emsley, 11th East and 11th South, City.  
Kearns-St. Ann's Orphanage, City.  
You probably know many of these clients. We made a new record for 1909. It is the greatest year in the history of the association. Red streaks of honesty exist in everybody. Turn in your claims.

## MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF HONEST DEBTS.  
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Francis G. Luke, General Manager. "He said, 'Some People Don't Like Us'."

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With a company of celebrated associate entertainers and

## JULIAN ELTINGE

and the special Lauder Orchestra.  
REMEMBER  
This will positively be his only appearance in Salt Lake.

Prices 25c to \$2.00, and the sale of seats opens Monday, Dec. 27, at Consolidated Music Co., 103-13 South Main street.

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"Rock Springs"  
IS STILL LEADER.

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